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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

NEWS OF A NEW CONTINENT

A LAND OF 8,000,000 SQUARE MILES IN THE ANTARCTIC CIRCLE.

Borchgrevinck, the Norwegian Explore Tells the Geographers in London of His Visit to It-Sintin Pashs, the Last Past. tive from the Mahdi's Country, the Lion of the Congress-Jerome K. Jerome Makes His Debut as an Authority in Civil Government, and Pronounces Demorracy a Fallure-Reports from the Cattral and Wazirlatan Regarding the Wounds from the Small Calibre Resenters The Mosquito as a Propagator of Maiarta-Swinburne Sauffs Out a Young Poet-John Mortey Thinks of Writing s History of Ireland During the Establishment of the Union-Prince Ferdinand's Darkening Prospect-Lord William Beresford's Wife, Once Mrs. Hamersley, Loses the Mank of Duchess of Mariborough-Bull Fights in France,

Special Cable Desputch to THE SUS. LONDON, Aug. 3.-Even those who find geography a dry and dull subject would have been used to enthusiasm by some of the dramatic tales of exploration recounted at the sessions of the international Congress held here this week. Slatin Pasha's story of his long slavery in the Mahdi's palace and his escape, and his picture of the scene when his captors paraded before him as he lay in chains, bearing aloft the head of Gen. Gordon, held the great audience spellbound. The thrilling narrative was told in simple, modest words, and the unassuming man, who quietly recounted his almost unmatched sufferings and adventures, was probably more discomposed by the lionizing pr to which he was subjected than by the fearful difficulties which overtook him in the Soudan.

The discussion by the Congress of Antarctic exploration was even more interesting than the latest news about the search for the North Pole. The most positive information yet made public about the discovery of a great South Polar continent was presented by the Norwegian Borchgrevinck, who is said to be the only man who has set foot on this new land. He sailed south of Possession Island in a small steamer, and in 74° latitude sighted a new promontory, which he named Cape Oscar. He then retreated a little way north to Cape Adair, where he made a landing. He probably was the first human being to go ashore in this region. The landing place was a sort of peninsula which formed a complete breakwater for the inner bay. Immense swarms of penguins were on the promontory. The party, after landing, collected specimens of the rock, and also found some signs of vegetation. Throughout the voyage the party had a comparatively high temperature, the minimum within the Antarctic circle being 25°, and the maximum 46", while all through the ice pack it remained at 28". The observations of the Sir James Ross expedition showed a lower temperature in the vicinity of Victoria Land, and the question arose whether or not during the last fifty-four years the temperature of the south polar continent had risen and vegetation had been developed It was evident that an extensive north going warm current existed and broke up the ice fields within the Antarctic circle. The barometer when at 29°, and even when as low as 28°, in-

dicated calm weather. The specimens of rock which the explorer had rought from Cape Adair held out the expectation that minerals of economic value might be found on the new continent, although perhaps it would be rather premature to float a mining company for these regions. The important point, according to his judgment, was that ship could winter eafely at Cape Adair. He is ready to become the leader of a party to remain throughout the winter at Cape Adair. With the aid of dogs and sledges, he believed it possible to work to the South Magnetic Pole. His view was that the continent extended over an area of 8,000,000 square miles, or was twice the size of Europe, and he would expect to find many specimens of animal life hitherto unknown in the

It is reported that as the result of the discussions of the Congress a plan aircady is preparing for sending a threefold expedition to the Antarctic regions, which would attempt to reach the Pole from three directions.

Political excitement is disappearing rapidly throughout Great Britain, and soon the subject will be tabooed by all classes. The decision of the Government to permit the realection of popular interest in the situation, and the Tory One inevitable effect of the Radical defeat has been the unmuzzling of Tory sentiment, and the language indulged in throughout the land in fore in this generation, is amazing. The frankness of some of these utterances will produce soon a popular reaction, which, however, can and no means of expression in the near future. The American admirers of Jerome K. Jerom will read probably with some amazement this candid expression of anti-republican opinions in his newspaper to-day:

Democracy is an idle folly, and no one but an uneducated fool can believe in it. Ten thouand idiots cannot teach one child the wisdom of Democracy. It has been given its chance, and its value has been proved. It grew up as a weed from the world's highway in the early morning of history, to be trampled under foot with a laugh as the pioneers of the human race pushed their slow way across the Ural Mountains. It was reared again in Greece and Rome, to be mowed down by the sword. It had its opportunity in France 100 years ago and it was swept away. It was set up to be worshipped in Amer ica, and to-day America worships the Almighty Dollar, and the Almighty Dollar tyrannizes over her with a rod of gold, such as no people in the old monarchical days would have tolerated. Democracy has not even the vitality to perpetnate its own species. It's child is invariably a despotism. Julius Casar, Oliver Cromwell, and Napoleon each sprang from the womb of a Democracy."

The most important data about the effects of the latest form of weapons used in the recent small wars were presented this week at the annual meeting of the British Medical Association by Sir William McCormac, one of the greatest surgeons of the present day. The British troops used the Lee-Metford rifle in the re-Wazisistan expedition and in Chitral in storming the Maiakand Pass. During the advance to Chitral an immense quantity of ammunition per man was used. The Lee-Metford rifle, with Cordite powder, worked very successfully. The volleys were almost smokeless and noiseless, and wrought great havoc in the enemy's ranks. The factors which determined the amount of damage inflicted by a subshot wound were unalterable— the form of the projectile, as well as the size, the velocity of impact, and the resistance of the tissues struck. Hitherto about nine-tenths of the wounded on the modern bat-tlefields were disabled by rifle builets, and the propertion would not diminish with the use of the magazine rides, firing sixty shots a minute and carrying immense distances. The explanaseemed to depend on the rapid arrest of the flight of the bullet on piercing fluid matter and its motion on being transferred to the parts immediately surrounding it, and these again transmitting it to parts further removed. Just as wave ircles are produced by a stone dropped in water. Nine hundred experiments by the German War Office did not justify Bruns's classification

gradual diminution of velocity and the energy

of the projectile and the corresponding diminution in the extent of the injury. The most important matter to consider was how far the injuries inflicted by a new projectile would be more amenable to successful treatment. The German surgeon, Volkmann, pointed out that the sub-cutaneous character of the gunshot in juries of bones and joints made them less dangerous than compound fractures with the more extensive damage to the soft structures produced by other causes. Subsequent experience

had helped confirm this view. During the recent war in Chili flesh wounds which had not been probed and thus infected, were healed readily. The favorable character of the lung wounds was especially noticeable, and bones were less commuted and they were united in about half the time formerly required. Dr. Rivero of Valparaiso made similar observations. He had noticed the smallness of the apertures made by the Männlicher builet, and the injuries generally were less dangerous to

A favorable account of the character of the

wounds caused by the Lee-Metford builet had been received from Surgeon Burden, who was resent at three actions during the Chitral expedition. He reported that the wounds through the soft tissues, at both short and long ranges, were clean and incised, with little bruising, and they healed quickly. Holes through bones were made with little splintering, and, he said, in no case was there any explosive action. The damage caused by the large-bore bullets of the enemy was much more severe. It might be taken for granted that the number wounded in proportion to the number engaged would be greater than before, and the supply of ammunition would be larger as the facility for discharge would be greater. Moreover, smokeless powder would increase the accuracy of aim. Sir William McCormac thought the next great war would be more destructive to human life, and that the number of injuries, and, in many cases, the severity of the injury, would be largely increased; but very many cases would remain less severe in character and more capable of successful treatment and less likely to entail future disaplement, while improved sanitation and antiseptic methods would increase enormously the proportion of the recoveries.

Another interesting point brought out at the doctors' conference was the new and serious indictment of the poor mosquito. This much abused insect is now accused of being the enemy which introduces the parasite of malaria into the human system.

Perhaps the fact that the post of Poet Laurente is still vacant accounts for the sad lack of brotherly love between certain makers of verse in these islands. Not long ago Eric MacKay wrote a poem in honor of Swinburne, but Swinburne did not acknowledge the receipt of the copy of the World containing the poem. Then MacKay wrote to Swinburne, saying that, although he meant to include the poem in his new book, he should omit Swinburne's name. This is Swinburne's reply:

"Mr. Swinburne begs to inform Mr. MacKay, whose name is unknown to him, that he did receive the number of the World inquired about, and is happy to learn that the lines inscribed to him which appeared in it will not reappear under that inscription."

John Morley, freed from the cares of office, will now complete his half-finished blography of Chatham, long promised in the Twelve English Stateemen series. He has another his-torical work in contemplation, "The History of Ireland During the Establishment of the

Little sympathy is expressed anywhere in Europe with Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria in his st hopeless dilemma since the Czar has rejected his overtures with ill-disguised contempt. It is announced to-day that the unhappy sovereign will return at once to Sofia, but the character of his welcome is decidedly uncertain. Today's despatches from the turbulent little capital, where the "murder party" still attempts to dominate politics, are decidedly disquieting, One correspondent telegraphs: "The sole Justification of the present Cabinet was the promised reconciliation with Russia, which was also the sole excuse for Stambuloff's dismissal, and now that Prince Ferdinand has allegated the sympathies of the Triple Alliance without acquiring Russia's friendship, the most sensational rumors are current. Some affirm that the Prince's abdication is inevitable. Others say that he will carry out Russia's wishes in the hope of reflection, which is not impossible." It would be idle to undertake to forecast the outcome of the crisis among a people where horrors of all

kinds are every-day events.

England has been told this week that afr. Bayard is Mr. Cleveland's candidate for the nomination for the Presidency by the Democratic party next year. The American Ambassador passed yesterday at the English town of Boston, where he went to distribute prizes to the school children. According to the Times Mr. Bayard said that the office of the President was one of great dignity, responsibility, care, and anxiety. The President stood in the midst of a strong, self-confident, and oftentimes vioent people. It took a real man to govern the people of the United States. At present they had a real man as President. He might disappoint and obstruct a great many, yet there was not a man, woman, or child in the United States

who did not in his heart respect the chief ruler. The Queen has decreed that the wife of Lord William Berestord, once Mrs. Hamersley of New York, loses all right to the title of Duchess of Mariborough now that she has married below that rank. The point was emphasized at a recent drawing room, when the lady was presented as "Lady Egerton of Tatton, formerly the Duchess of Buckingham." The lady in question never intended to take her last husband's name and rank, but her Majesty has issued a memorandum to court officials decreeing that when a lady of title marries again, and her husband is of lower rank, she must descend to his station. So the former Mrs. Hamersley is plain Lady William Beresford, and not even by courtesy the Dowager Duchess of Marlborough.

The attempt of the French Government to stop bull fights in the south of France has been a complete failure. In spite of the decrees and the intervention of the gendarmes, the bull fights, followed by the death of animals whose tortures prove such an attraction to thousands, are of frequent occurrence. At Nimes a veritable massacre was perpetrated on Thursday. Six bulls were despatched during the series of performances, in which five bapiess steeds were killed. More than 10,000 persons, among whom were many strangers who had been attracted by the promising programme, witnessed the spectacle. All that the authorities were able to to was to draw up a report of the infringement

of the decree issued by the Prefect. It is said to be the Government's intention to remove the place of execution in Paris from the Rue de la Requette to the Place St. Jacques, and the denizers of the former neighborhood are much grieved by the report. The change would affect many tradesmen having houses in sight of the little slabs of stone outside the prison of La Roquette, which mark the spot where the guillotine is crected. A wine-shop dealer, whose leave just expired, has refused to accept a renewal on the ground that his profits from letting windows to sight-sers when executions were to the place are likely to disappear. The man declares that in good years the receipts from this source alone have paid his rent. The latest international conference announced

is to meet in Brussels in October 10 protest against the circulation of immoral literature. Jules Lemon and M. Beernaert, the Belgian Minister of State, are promoting the project. Gov. Morion Dines With Mr. Jesup.

Ban Hannon, Aug. 3. Morris E. Jesup gave a dinner to-night in honor of Gov. Morton and Gen. Horace Porter. There were tourteen guests. of gunshot injuries in groups according to the range. As the range increased there was a

BULLETS FOR SMALL BOYS.

MISS FLAGLER'S ACT REPEATED AT THE JAPANESE LEGATION.

Four Shots Fired at Boys Who Were Sald to Be Stealing Fruit, but None of Them Took Effect-Indignation of the Colored People Over the Killing of the Colored Boy by Miss Fingler-The Young Woman Severely Criticised for the Recklessness with Which She Handled the Pistol, and the Coroner Condemned for the Haste with Which he Disposed of the Case - Talk of an Indignation Meeting-Miss Fingler Leaves Washington,

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Shooting at small boys for stealing half-ripe fruit threatens to me epidemic in Washington. To-day residents in the vicinity of the Japanese Legation were startled by the report that Oscar Reid, a white boy, was shot while pilfering some green fruit in the yard attached to the Japanese Legation in N street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, Northwest. The report was that the shot had been fired by some one connected with the legation, and for a few minutes the excitement in that neighborhood was in-

The recollection of yesterday's tragedy, in which the daughter of Brig.-Gen. Flagler figured so distressingly, is still in the minds of the people, hence it was not difficult to create a senration over the alleged shooting to-day. The reported killing of Oscar Reid was unfounded. and all the circumstances were greatly exaggerated in the original stories circulated.

It appears that several small boys, Oscar Reid among the number, attempted to take some peaches from a tree in the yard attached to the Japanese Legation. The branches bent over in the alley, and the boys were about to help themselves when they were frightened away by the sharp, quick reports of a rifle. The weapon was what is known as a cat rifle, which carries buck It is said that one of the shot struck young Reid on the hand, but did not break the

When a reporter called at the Japanese Legation this afternoon a young man employed there, who said his name was Harry Stewart, came to the door. He talked freely about the affair, and admitted that he had done some of the shooting. There were about four shots fired, he thought, and part of them were fired by a young Japanese, whose name he refused to give. The boys, he said, had annoyed them until they could endure it no longer.

They had thrown a great many stones over into the garden while trying to knock off the praches, and it had become dangerous to walk there. The boys were there to-day, as usual, and when they went out the boys refused to go away and the shots were fired. He said he had no intention of even injuring the boys, and he knew the cat rifle had not the necessary force, even if he desired to hurt them. All he wanted to do was to frighten them, and this he thinks

When the report of the alleged killing was started some one called at the Reid house and imparted the untrue imformation to the boy's mother. The shock was so great that the mother was completely unnerved. The boys said they were not there to steal the

peaches, but went there to ask for them and received bullets instead of fruit. The police are investigating the afflair, but it is not likely that there will be any prosecution in the case. There is still much suppressed excitement among the colored population of the city over the killing of the little colored boy, Ernest Green, by Miss Flagler. The latter suddenly disappeared last evening after being acquitted by the Coroner's jury, and she is supposed to have left the city to avoid further trouble for the present. While few believe that she killed the boy intentionally, she is most severely criticised for the wanton recklessness with which she handled her pistol. The colored people are naturally indignant and very much wrought up. The best people in the city sympathize with the young woman and the family of the toy, yet they are not unmindful of the fact that the cause for killing the boy was very trivial, and criticism falls heavily upon Miss trivial, and criticism falls heavily upon Miss Flagler. There is a great deal of unfavorable comment upon the Coroner for what is termed extreme haste in impaneiling a jury and the rapidity with which the case was disposed of Had the case been reversed—a colored girl killed a white boy—people argue that the Coroner's jury would have given a different verdict. It is said that Miss Flagler left the city last night or by the first train this morning for Toronto to join her parents, where they are spending the summer.

ronto to join her parents, where they are spending the summer.

The indignation of the colored people over the shooting grows more pronounced every hour. It only needs a cool and determined leader to organize a demonstration to condemn the shooting itself as well as Major Moore's part in the affair in displaying what the colored people say was an unjustifiable and extraordinary anxiety to see Miss Flagler cleared. They regard the holding of the inquest within a few hours after the death of the loy as a most indeent exhibition of haste, and that it was done in order to prevent holding Miss Flagler is custody over night.

Another feature of the case which is being benounced by the colored people is the fact that

Another feature of the case which is being benounced by the colored people is the fact that
the body of the boy, as they claim, was cut up
unnecessarily by the surgeons who held the autopsy. They say there was no necessity for ripping the body open from the throat to the abdomen in order to investigate a bullet wound
through the lungs. The undertaker, one of Mr.
Green's friends, said that the body had been
mutilisted in an inwarranted manner.

There is talk of an indignation meeting to be
held on Monday night. Perry Carson is said to
favor such a move, but the more conservative
of the colored people seem to think that such a
meeting would be an unwise move and that it
would be infinitely better to await the decision
of the Grand Jury before action is taken. Lawyer liewlett, a colored lawyer, while free to admit that the verdict of the Coroner's jury was
premature and unwise in the extreme, and unsupported by either law or evidence, said that
a meeting expressing indignation would do
more to injure than to aid the cause. He
felt sure that the Grand Jury would probe the
matter to the bottom and see that justice was
done. He would not attend, neither would he
favor such a meeting.
Samuel Morse, one of the leading legal ad-

done. He would not attend, neither would he favor such a meeting.

Samuel Morse, one of the leading legal advisers of the colored race, said he had heard some talk of such a meeting, but thought that it would be better to let the matter rest for the present, thinking that such undue haste would do more to hurt the case before the Grand Jury than it could possibly do good.

ington.

HALIFAX, Aug. 3 .- Gen. D. W. Flagler and wife, whose daughter shot a colored boy at Washington yesterday, left for home to-day. They arrived here from Toronto on Wednesday, and had completed arrangements for an extended tour through Nova Scotia when news of the tragedy reached them.

AMERICAN NUNS IN ECUADOR

The State Bepartment Says They Will Bo Protected from Further Insult. WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.-The American nuns

who were compelled to leave Equalor by the revolutionists, and who arrived in New York this week, have not made any complaint to the State Department supplemental to the statement recently made in their behalf and that of the other innuates of the convent by ex-Congrossman Timothy J. Campbell of New York. The State Department, however, has endorsed the action of its Consul at consyapid in protesting against the treatment of the owns and in securing them from further insult and attack. This was done in the absence of direct evidence that the mans were Americans, but the department noids, and has so informed Mr. Campbell, that even if the harassed women are not Americans, the cony-staken by our Consul at tousy aguil should be fully endorsed on the broad ground of humanity. No question has ar-sen as to the nationality of the name, but it is believed at the department that there will be no difficulty in showing that some of them. If not all, are entitled to the protection of the American Government. At present the name are being protected by the communical at of the district where the convent is situated, and it is believed that no further outrages on them gressman Timothy J. Campbell of New York.

E. & W. Three New Collars. E. & W. Nostrand avenue trolley extension now running from Broadway ferries. Brooklys, to Finlands, through Vanderveer Park. Fare bo. - 4de.

BRIDGE CARS STOPPED.

You'll Have to Walk or Take the Ferries to Get to Brooklyn To-day,

The stoppage of bridge trains to-day will inconvenience upward of 75,000 persons, that being the average number of people who patronize the bridge cars on Sunday. As many more who walk over the promenade will have to take the ferries if they want to go from one cit; to the other or else travel over the north roadway, which will be open to pedestrians Several thousand more will miss a day' outing. These last several thousand comfrom the tenement districts. On Sundays they have been in the habit of spending nearly the entire day on the bridge. Many of them take their lunch with them and make the bridge a picnic ground. It costs nothing, and the air is as pure and healthy as Manhattan Beach could provide. These will be the ones who will suffer most from the closing of the bridge for one day. The day's loss to the public will be made up a hundred fold by the improvement it will enable.

hundred fold by the improvement it will enable, however. This improvement is the putting in of additional railroad tracks that will double the carrying capacity of the railroad. Trains are run now every ninety seconds. This is the capacity of the railroad, simply because it takes that length of time to load and unload the trains. When the improvement is completed two trains will be run every ninety seconds, because two trains can then be unloaded and loaded at the same time. Temporary trestles have been building for some weeks. The tracks, which are now on a level with the present platforms, will be placed up on the trestles to-night. Then platforms will be built with the present platforms, will be placed up on the trestles to-night. Then platforms will be built twenty feet wide on either side of them. That is considerably wider than the present platforms, and the improvement there will be immediate. There will be more room, and there won't be nearly so much crowding. To build these platforms and to raise the tracks will probably take twenty hours, and they will, of course, be only temporary structures. But the permanent improvement will go on after that without any interference with traffic. There will be two platforms as there are now, but instead of tracks on one side of each there will be tracks on both sides, so that we trains can stand by the same platform at the same time. To complete the permanent improvement, which also includes an entirely new train house on the site of the present one.

at the same time. To complete the permanent improvement, which also includes an entirely new train house on the site of the present one, will require several months. The work however, will probably never again require the closing of the bridge even for a part of a day.

The cara stopped running before 12 oclock last night, and folks who did not have vehicles had to walk across or take the ferries. The last train left the Brooklyn side at 11:48, carrying seven passengers, and the last train from New York left at 11:57.

Just before the last train left the big wooden gate at the eatrance for trains and the promenate was closed, and a policeman was stationed in front to inform belated traveliers that they would have to walk across the north roadway if they wanted to get over.

A bridge roundsman said that the police would stop any attempt on the part of any enterprising individual to start a stage line to-day. The bridge trustees had made no provision for this, and it was against the rules for anybody else to do so without authority. There was nothing to prevent carryalls or wagons loaded with assengers from going over so long as they paid their way.

Almost everybody had read the papers, and

with assengers from going over so long as they paid their way.

Almost everybody had read the papers, and not many tried to get trains too late.

The cars will not run again until after midnight to-night and perhaps not then. A gang of 100 men set to work, as soon as the cars stop ed, to join two sections of the trestle on which the cars are to run temporarily while the tracks are shifted.

CAPT. THOMPSON'S DANGER. Londed Pistol Pressed Against His Side

While e Is Making a Raid. Last night Acting Captain Thompson of the Oak street police station, with special officers McCrory, Floy, Burlow, Galvin, and Gilbooly, raided an Italian resort on the second floor of 9

James street. They arrested the proprietor, Ike Bush, Virginia Delatina, 28 years old: Eugenia Gaspar, 22 years old, all inmates of the house, and Antonio Frank, who was found in one of the rooms. Capt. Thompson has had the place under survelliance for several days, and yesterday he secured from Magistrate Cornell, at the Tombs corred from Magistrate Corneil, at the tennis court, the warrant on which the raid was made. Capt, Thompson and his men went to the house about 8 o'clock. Bush held the door, and the Captain, who was in the lead, kleked it in. As the coor swung back Bush rushed out with a revolver in his hand and shoved the weapon against Thompson's side.

Policeman McCrory saw the weapon and struck it from the Italian's hand with his club. With the other hand he kno ked Bush down. The others were all captured without d fliculty, except Virginia Delatina, who was in the inner room.

room.
She broke through a window to the fire escape, taking part of the shutters with her, but was captured by officers stationed ontside.
The whole party was taken to the Oak street station and looked up. There Bush's revolver was found to be a 32-calibre, with all seven of its chambers loaded. In addition to the charge of keeping a disorderly house, a charge of felonious assault was entered against him.

PETER KERN LOST HIS BEARINGS. Couldn't Find Roosevelt in Jersey City, and

Stubbed a Policeman. A well-dressed young man with a well-developed jag staggered into the Gregory street police station in Jersey City about 8 o'clock last night and asked Sergeant O'Brien, who was at the desk, "Where is your boss?"

"My boss," answered the Sergeant. "Whom do you mean, Capt. Farrier?" "No, I don't mean Captain Anybody," answered the man. "You know damned well who I mean. I mean your boss, President Roose-velt, the fellow that's raising so much hell

I mean. I mean your boss, President Roosevelt, the follow that's raising so much hell around here."

"I suppose you think you are in New York?" suggested the sergeant, mildly.

"Well, and't I?" demanded the visitor.

"No," answered the Sergeant, "you are in Jersey City, and we haven't any Roosevelt here."

"You're a liar." shouted the visitor. "This is New York, and I'm going to see Roosevelt and give him a piece of my mind.

Finding it impossible to convince the man that he was mistaken, Sergeant O'frien sounded a call for one of the reserves. Policeman Stukey responded. Stukey took hold of the man by the left arm, and was escorting him to the door when the man took a long-biaded penkuife from his pocket and stabbed the policeman in the stomach.

stomach.

Then the man was bustled down stairs to a ceil. He said he was Peter Kern, and that he lived in this city, b 't refused to give any further information about him-elf. Policeman Stukey's wound, which was slight, was dressed by a physician and he remained on duty, although the Sergeant advised him to go home.

A BLIND MAN OVERBOARD.

His Life Was Saved, but He Lost Some John Jackson, 60 years old, a blind peddler of

lead pencils, of 397 Water street, had a narrow escape from drowning yesterday afternoon, He was standing near the bulkhead of Pier 35, East River, waiting for a woman who usu-35. East liter, waiting for a woman who usually leads him about the streets, and who had left him standing there a few minutes before. Hecoming resiless, he thought he would waik to the Catharine ferry. He groped his way to the edge of the pier, and, tripping over the string-piece, fell into the river.

Several persons saw him go over. Policaman George W. Kiernan of the steamboat equad climbed down a ladder, and, grasping the old man's coal, held his head above water until a rope was passed to him. This was tied accound the man's body, and he was hauted up on the pier.

The old man was taken care of by an ambu-

lance surgeon, and was then taken to his home by the policeman. About two dozen of his lead pencils fleated away with the tide.

A Peaf Mute Boy Drowned,

While playing on the floats at Pier 57, North River, last night, Edward Kilvain, a deaf mute. Tyears old, whose parents live at 21 bloomfield atrect, fell overheard and was drowned. His body was carried away by the tile.
One of the crew of the firebeat Zophar Mills jumped into the river to save Kilvain, but the boy was swept under the float beyond his reach.

Vice-President Stevenson and Family Of for Aluska. BLOOMINGTON, Aug. 3.-Vice-President Ste-

venson, wife, and daughters Julia and Lettita left Bloomington this morning for Alaska, ex-pecting to be away about six ments. Miss Julia has been ill several weeks, and the trip is undertaken for her benefit.

MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS.

CHINESE FANATICS KILL FIFE ENGLISH WOMEN.

Miss Mabel Hartford, an American Woman, Wounded - The Victims Terribly Mattreated Before They Were Stain - All Belonged to the Missions at Kucheng in the Interior of the Empire In Shanghat the American and British Ministers In Pekin Are Blamed for the Outbreak.

LONDON, Aug. 3.-A despatch from Shanghai says the Express of that city reports to-day a massacre of Christians in Kucheng. Among those murdered were five foreign women.

All the women killed are said to have been Eng ish. They were members of the Church of England, the Zenana, and the American Methodist Episcopal missions. According to the despatch they were butchered after having suffered terrible abuse. Several other foreigners, including women and children, were hurt se riously.

The despatch delares that the Chinese officials connived at, if they did not instigate, the attack on the Christians. The revival of outrages is attributed to the apathy of the British and American Ministers, despite the increasing anti-foreign feeling that is displayed.

Foreigners in Shanghai regard the Commission sent to inquire into the recent riots at Chengtu as a farce. Many officials who were charged with complicity in these riots are get-

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.-A cable message received at the State Department to-day from Consul-General Jernigan, in Shanghai, reports a massacre of Christians at Kucheng, China. No Americans were killed, but one, Miss Harlow, was wounded seriously. Five English women were killed. What steps the State Department will take

has not been determined, and probably will not be until more details are cabled by Minister Denby or Mr. Jernigan. Immediately upon the receipt of the Consul-General's despatch, Acting Secretary Adea of the State Department in formed the Navy Department of the affair, with a view to ascertaining if any United States naval vessel could reach the scene of trouble.

The despatch from Mr. Jernigan gave the name of the place where the massacre occurred as Kuckeng, instead of Kucheng. Neither Kuckeng or Kucheng could be found on the maps at the State and Navy Departments, but a place called Kincheng was found, and this was

leved to be the one in question. It is on a small stream in the middle of China. north of the Yangtse Klang, and in a position that makes it impossible for even the Machias. the smallest United States gunboat on the Asiatic station, to get within 400 miles of it.

The Miss Harlow, named in Mr. Jernigan's despatch as among the wounded, is believed to be Miss Mabel C. Hartford of Dover, N. H., in charge of the Methodist mission at Kincheng. Her assistant is Miss W. H. Rouse, Two other Methodist female missionaries, Mis-Mabel Allen and Miss Sarah Peters, are at places near by. The Church Missionary Society has a large mission at Kucheng, and the five English women who were killed probably were attached to it.

At the State Department it is believed that the massacre is simply the result of another outbreak of tanaticism, such as was rampant during the Chinese-Japanese war. The greatest riot at that time against Christians occurred at Cheng-Tu. The American mission buildings there were damaged, but no American was killed Minister Denby protested against the treat-

ment of the Americans at Cheng-Tu, and the Chinese Government gave sati-factory assurances of its intention to punish the offenders and to prevent a repetition of the outrages. The British missions at Cheng-Tu were damaged, and the British Government has just sent one of its Consular officers to make inquiry into the affair with a view to demanding damages.

alarm at the office of the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions, Twentieth street and Fifth avenue, vesterday.

The Board has had at Kucheng a flourishing mission, comprising a school for boys and girls and a hospital. Dr. Leonard, Secretary of the Roard, at once cabled to For Chow to learn if the Americans were safe, as it was reported that five foreign women were killed in the massacre.

The Methodist missionaries stationed at Ku-

cheng are Dr. Gregory of Dakota, who is in charge of the hospital, the Rev. Dr. Wilcox of lowa, Miss Mabel Hartford of Dover, N. H., and Miss W. H. Rouse of Lakefield, Minn.

There is also an English church mission at this point, in charge of the Rev. Dr. Bannister and the Rev. Mr. Stewart, both of whom have

had their wives with them. The Rev. Dr. C. C. Baldwin, who has been a missionary in Chipa since 1847, and left there last April because of failing health, was seen at his home in Newark yesterday.
"It is likely," said Dr. Haldwin, "that

the trouble which culminated in the massacre was occasioned by friction bemassacre was occasioned by friction between two native elements the vegetarians, who believed that they were unjustly discriminated against regarding taxes
and the anti-foreign group, who through their
secret societies are constantly striving to prejudice the tovernment against the missionaries.

"The vegetarians are more amenable to thris
tian influences, and are, generally speaking,
more moral, but the anti-foreign group outnumber them.
"Hefore we left China the American Coppul

number them.

"Refore we left China the American Consul
at Poss-how had ordered that all the women
connected with interior missions should be
brought to the treaty ports, where, if necessary,
they could seek safety on the American men-of-

war.

"The missionaries are in no way to blame for this outbreak, but f the report is true, have undoubtedly been at the mercy of a lawless antiforeign mab, before the Government troops could be called in. There are several thousand native thristans at Kucheng and in the sur-

rounding country."

The Rev. Dr. S. L. Baldwin of Brooklyn, who was a missionary in China for years and is well acquainted with the city of Kucheng, said last

acquainted with the city of Kucheng, said has night;

"If the despatch is true there is no doubt that the five foreign women mentioned belong to our mission or to the English Church mission.

"This is one of the most flourishing missions we had in china, and a vast amount of good has been accomplished there. I think our hospital at Kucheng is the largest one connected with any foreign mission in China.

"Trouble has been feared between the native factions for months, and I hope later reports will show that our missionaries inseted the Consults warning and are safe in Foest how. will show that our missionaries heested the Con-sul's warning and are safe in Forst how.

"The anti-foreign element is very lawless under excitement, and, unless checked by tioy-ernment tradys, may have looted the mission stations compictely."

MAGOWAN COMING BACK. Receivers Appointed for the New Jersey

Rabber Companies. THENTON, N. J., Aug. 31.-Many creditors interested in the broken Trenton and Eastern rub-

ber companies gathered in the Court of Chancery this forenoon. There was no one to oppose cery this foremon. There was no one to oppose
the appointment of receivers, and the Court
made ex-State Sensior John D. Rise receiver for
the Trenton company, and County Treasurer
Samuel Walker, Jr., receiver for the Eastern
Rubber Company. Each gave bonds in \$75,000.
ti. D. W. Yroom, counsel for Frank A. Magowan,
President and teneral Manager of the compunice, received a telegram from him ast might
dated theapo, saying that he would be in Treaton on Monday next or before.

Cutragoo, Aug. 3.—F. A. Magowan left here
this afternoon for his home. When asked about
his sudden departure from New Jersey, he said:

"I simply contradict every charge which is
made against me. I am worth \$1,000,000. I
am an aspirant for the Governor-hip of New
Jersey. This is politics. New Jersey is guing
Republican without a doubt. I have been a
newspaper man and am contented to simply
contradict everything in the Chicago morning
paper which charges that I went away to get
out of paying my tebts." Coffage rough looking out on the grand old ocean, first-class table board, at for \$45 per week for two people, Long Beach, association, Long Beach (on L. I. h.h.), or \$7 Broadway, 5. N.-ado.

KILLED BY BANDITS.

They Threw Up Their Hands at Command, but with Winehesters in Thom.

GUTTHER, O. T., Aug. 3.-Zin Wyatt and Charley Black, outlaws, were overtaken on Thursday evening by two farmers named Nicholson and Parker eighteen miles west of Okene, in Blaine county. Nicholson and Parker crept up to within a few feet of the outlines, who were asleep, and ordered them to throw up their hands.

Their hands went up promptly, but each pair of hands held a Winchester rifle, and in an Instant Nicholson was killed and the bandits were in full flight toward the Glass Mountains, Parker claims to have wounded Black in the face and breast and says that for several miles Black left a trail of blood. One hundred men are now in pursuit.

POISONED BY TOADSTOOLS.

Ex-Justice Wm. B. Slocam of Pattandes Dead and His Roommate Dangerously III,

NYACK, Aug. 3,-Ex-Justice William B. Slocum of Palisades died at that place last evening from eating toadstools, Mr. Slocum was 54 years of age and unmarried. He and Frank Briggs for a long time past have kept bachelor's quarters together, doing their own cooking and looking after their own rooms. On Tue-day Mr. Briggs gathered what he supposed were

Mr. Briggs gathered what he supposed were mushrooms, brought them to the house and cooked them. He and Mr. Slocum at effectly of them, and some time afterward they complained of not feeling very comfortable.

Later in the week their symptoms grew much worse, and Dr. Masten, who attended them, said that they were pelsoned by the toad-tools which they are by mistake for mushrooms. While both men were very ill, Mr. Slocum was worse than his companion, and it became evident that the posson was doing its fatial work. He died at 6 o'clock last evening.

Mr. Slocum came of a prominent family, his father being Hiram Slocum, who was Mayor of Troy. He was a college graduate, and received his leval sducation at the Columbia Law School. He served one term each as Justice of the Peace, and Assessar. He leaves one sistor, a widow, who lives in Troy. Frank Briggs is also very ill from eating the toadstools, and may not recover.

KILLED WHILE DRIVING.

Mrs. Emmet's Pony Reared When Lawyer

ELIZABETH, Aug. 3.-Mrs. Gussie Emmet, daughter of Henry Keenan, a liveryman, died to-day of injuries received on Friday afternoon while driving with her child. She was accompanied by a large mastiff, owned by Col. C. C. Suydam, a lawyer, whose family was going into

Suydam, a lawyer, whose family was going into the country, and had encaged Mr. Keenan to care for the dog in his absence. Mrs. Emmet drove her little daughter's pony, which was about the size of the mastiff.

While going down a nill on South Broad street, the pony trotted, and the mastiff suddenly made a spring at him. The frightened pony reared and whirled the cart about so that Mrs. Emmet and her child were thrown out. The child escaped serious injury, but Mrs. Emmet was picked up with her skull fractured. She lived until 3 o'clock this morning. Lawyer Suydam caused his mastiff to be killed.

A FATAL MISTAKE IN LABELS. A Woman Doctor Adm'ts that She Administered the Wrong Drug.

WESTFIELD, Mass., Aug. 3.- The medical examiner conducted an autopsy yesterday on the body of Miss Lizzie L. French, who died on Eakins is a crime. From what I have heard of Wednesday night because of rumors that she the testimony I do not think he is guilty. I don't had been poisoned by mistake. Dr. Sigourney T. had been poisoned by mistake. Dr. Sigourney T. Cowles, a woman physician, said that she treated Miss French about two weeks ago and sont for two prescriptions, one of bichloride of mercury and the other boracle acid. She used the mercury bichloride by mistake, and says that the labels on the bottles had been transferred. She did not notify the druggist for some days. The labels are certainly transferred now, and they are in the medical examiner's custody. Dr. Cowles raid the girl looked so badly when she left her office that she followed her. Then she discovered the tatal mistake.

THE CROMA DISABLED 27 HOURS. The St. Louis Passed Her, but She Didn't

Ask for Assistance, The steamship Croma, which arrived yesteraffair with a view to demanding damages.

The report of the massacre of Christians at Kucheng, a city ninety miles southevest of Foo Chow, in the Province of Fuh-Kien, one of the southern Chinese provinces, occasioned much southern Chinese provinces, occasioned may assistance in carrying more than 1 to, and any assistance in carrying the come and will be thankfully received. But a police office officer should not have charges made against him when he is trying to do his duty and does his duty. We often have policemental to the suppression of crime and vice is wel-come and will be thankfully received. But a police officer should not have charges made against him when he is trying to do his duty and does his duty. We often have police officer should not have charges made against him when he is trying to do his duty and does his duty. We often have police ment of her side valve, which is attached to applice officer should not have charges made against him when he is trying to do his duty.

stoped for twelve hours while repairs were made. She proceeded smoothly until Friday morning, when the eccentric strap snapped, causing a delay of fifteen hours.

While the Croma was stopped she was passed by the St. Louis, which don't stop to make inquiries, as the Croma holisted no distress signals. At Quarantine the Croma's engines refused to reverse, and the liealth Officer boarded her on the fly.

ward, was run down by the trade; we wrecked the cart.

Riley was huried to the ground. He feil on his head, receiving a fracture of the skull. He was 52 years old, and worked on the farm of James Lefferts. This makes the 116th trolley victim in Brooklyn.

POLICE BOARD IS SPLIT.

TROUBLE CAUSED BY GRANT'S RE-MARKS AT EAKINS'S TRIAL,

The Reform Board Spent Most of Yesterday Issuing Statements About the Inchdent Roosevelt, Parker, and Andrews Score Grant-The Latter Says He's Sorry

Now He Spoke-All Deny There's a Spill. The reform Board of Police Commissioners ell out vesterday. The cause of the break was Col. Grant's remark at the Eakins trial on Friday afternoon, when he said that the trial was a crime. His colleagues didn't like being called criminals even by imputation, and they volced their resentment in an elaborate arraignment of Col. Grant for prejudging a case with regard to which he occupied a judicial position,

They were humble people all day up to the time they got their statement ready, and all day they as erted that there wa sno dissension within the Commission. But the tone of the statement which Commissioners Roosevelt, Parker, and Andrews were hours in preparing. and more especially the inflections of Commis sloper Parker as he read it to the reporters, and the emphatic nods of approval at intervals from the young Caliph, who almost missed a train for Long Island by waiting to hear it read aloud, indicated that the three Commissioners had something besides the spirit of peace in their hearts when they composed it.

They had exchanged visits with one another during the morning, but none of them had called on Col. Grant, and they did not invite him to the conclave. They took the newspaper accounts of what he said yesterday morning standing by his statement at the trial, and without the formality of asking him to explain himself personally to them, they formulated an attack on him which they handed to the newspaper reporters. Then they got themselves to their summer Sunday homes, without so much as an adien to the Colonel, who remained at work until after 6 o'clock.

Col. Grant's remark at the trial on Friday afternoon was the cause of no end of talk around Police Headquarters yesterday morn-ing, and while the men of the old regime hailed the Coronel as a new-found Moses the friends of the Roosevelt administration thought it remarkable that Commissioner Grant should have so boldly criticised the act of his colleagues. and his own formal act as a Commissioner, in bringing the accused Capt. Eakins to trial.

There was even speculation as to whether Col. Grant had decided to come out as champion of the element clamoring against the general policy of the Police Board. There was a general curiosity to know whether, after having slept on the matter, the Colonel would desire to modify his words, and as soon as he appeared at his office he was questioned. If there was any thought that he would have

weakened it was speadily dispelled. He ex-pressed himself at once as being sorry that he had spoken, but not sorry for what he had said. He had said what he thought and believed, and his opinion had not changed, but he regretted that on the impulse of the moment he had allowed himself to give voice to his thoughts. "I repeat," he said, "that the trial of Capt.

posed to dismissing him. He has been badly treated. He is a competent officer and ought to be made an Inspector. I say his trial is a crime because he is being tried for public opinion. "He has been twenty-nine years on the force. He has saved \$200 or \$300 a year. He has had an opportunity to better himself, but is prevented by having frivolous charges brought against

think there was sufficient grounds for bringing

the charges against him. I am utterly op-

him, and he is forced to expend a third of his savings to defend himself. He is being tried for public opinion more than anything else. Don't you think that is a crime? I do. "No person wants to have crime suppressed more than I do, and any assistance in carrying

trial before us on charges made b-cause he ar-rested somebody. If he doesn't make arrests we put him on trial. So he is in a trying posimorning, when the eccentric strap snapped, canding a delay of fifteen hours.

While the Croma was stopped she was passed by the St. Louis, which dodn't stop to make inquiries, as the Croma hoisted no distress signals. At Quarantine the Croma's engines refused to reverse, and the Health Officer boarded her on the fly.

THE TROLLEYS' HIGH FICTIM.

The New Nassau Read in Brooklyn Caused Beath the First Bay it Ran.

Richard Riley died yesterday at his home in Lefferts street, near Brooklyn and Flatbush avenues, of injuries received on Monday in a trolley accident on the Nassau road. The new trolley road began operations on that day.

Riley, while driving a dirt cart across the track at flogers avenue and the Linden Pouley and, was run down by the trolley car, which wrecked the cart.

Riley was hurled to the ground. He fell on his head, receiving a fracture of the skull. He was 52 years old, and worked on the farm of largest of forty. The means she proposally and over 1,800 arrests in the past six months. That is a good arrests in the past six months. That is a good arrests in the past six months. That is a good arrests in the past six months. That is a good arrest in contact the classic someoday. If he does in a trying position.

"This testimony that was brought out about the clasmics highly he evidence was so brought out as to make it appear that the man Blumenthal was responsible for over \$16,000 in bonds, but the clasmics highly may be responsible for over \$16,000 in bonds, but the clasmics highly may be responsible for over \$16,000 in bonds, but the clasmics highly may be responsible for over \$16,000 in bonds, but the clasmics highly may be responsible for over \$16,000 in bonds, but the clasmics highly may be responsible for over \$16,000 in bonds, but the clasmics highly may be responsible for over \$16,000 in bonds, but the clasmics highly may be responsible for over \$16,000 in bonds, but the clasmics highly may be responsible for over \$16,000 in bonds, but the clasmics had hereful the clasmics had hereful the

The men were disnifed without any being meretered, which was adopted to day being the discharged of the charges against the first point it discharged to the was adopted to day being or desired, which was adopted to day being the countries of the discharged of the

New Post Office Station is Brooklyn.

New Post Office Station is Brook